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ABSTRACT

Estimates of population change and the components of change for North Carolina and its counties were made for the 1970-75 period. Attention was given to the growth patterns in the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of North Carolina and the southern region. Data showed that the state's population grew at a faster rate during this period than it had in the previous decade due to the reversal of the state's long term pattern of net outmigration. Although more counties had relative increases higher than that for the state during 1970-75 than was the case for the previous decade (41 counties as compared with 31), most of the growth in the state's population resulted from counties with relative increases less than the average for the state. During the sixties, 70 out of 100 counties experienced net outmigration; in the 1970-75 period, only 25 counties experienced net outmigration. Growth in nonmetropolitan areas had been a manifestation of change in both urban and rural areas. The retention and attraction of people to rural areas was influenced by decentralization of manufacturing and trade, development of retirement and recreational areas, and the growth of educational institutions of various types. Also the slowing of outmigration from largely agricultural counties and from counties with relatively sizeable black populations, especially in the South, an increased awareness of the problems of cities, unemployment, and residential preferences affected the change in the pattern of regional growth. (NC)

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Recent Population Trends in North Carolina and the Southern Region: 1970-1975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

by

William B. Clifford

Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Progress Report Soc. 64, 1977

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION / NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH
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RECENT POPULATION TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTHERN REGION

William B. Clifford

Introduction

Changes in the rate of natural increase as well as migration patterns have brought about important shifts in U. S. population trends since 1970. The country as a whole grew by 4.8 percent for the period 1970 to 1975 as a result of low birth and death rates and a relatively constant level of immigration. If this rate of growth continues through the latter part of the decade, the increase in population will fall below the 13.3 percent rate reported for the past decade. The vast majority (85 percent) of the 10 millions increase in the nation's population occurred in the South and West. The South and West each added over 8 percent to their populations while the Northeast and North Central regions experienced growth of only 0.8 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively.

Shifts in population of this nature between regions are often accompanied by changes in occupations and personal income. This appears to be the case in the growing "sunbelt" states of the South and Southwest. Growing regions often experience increased economic activity which may result in larger tax bases so that public services can be maintained and/or expanded without an increase in taxes. Areas losing population or experiencing slow population growth are often confronted with the problem of increasing taxes and/or reducing services.

Since important shifts in population trends are occurring throughout the United States, an examination of population changes in North Carolina and the Southern region should prove fruitful. This report presents estimates of population change and the components of change for North

Carolina and North Carolina counties for the period 1970 to 1975. In addition, attention is given to the growth patterns in the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of North Carolina and the Southern region.

Population Growth in North Carolina: 1970-1975

As of July 1, 1975, the resident population of North Carolina was 5,451,000. This was an increase of 367,000 persons, or 7.2 percent, over the population in 1970. If this rate of increase continues through the rest of the decade, the growth in population will surpass the 11.5 percent rate for the 1960 to 1970 decade. Growth during the 1970 to 1975 period was the result of natural increase (228,000 persons) as well as net in-migration (139,000 persons). Interestingly, the net gain of population through migration represents a reversal of the long term trend of loss of population through out-migration. In the past, population growth in North Carolina was achieved by high rates of natural increase offsetting net out-migration. With the slower rate of natural increase, it is quite possible that in the near future the contribution of migration to population growth in North Carolina should become increasingly important.

Population growth was not evenly distributed throughout the state during the period under consideration. Considerable county variability in rates of change is evident. Moreover, only 8 counties lost population due to net out-migration. This pattern is in stark contrast to the decade of the sixties when 38 of the counties lost population due to net out-migration. For some of the counties the rate of out-migration was such that it overcame the contribution of natural increase and resulted in a net population decrease. In other counties, though net out-migration occurred, it was not at a level sufficient to outweigh the increase from natural factors. An illustration of the above may be seen in the following:

	Natural Increase (Births minus deaths)	Net Migration	Net Change
Gates	+100	-400	-300
Richmond	+1500	-500	+1000

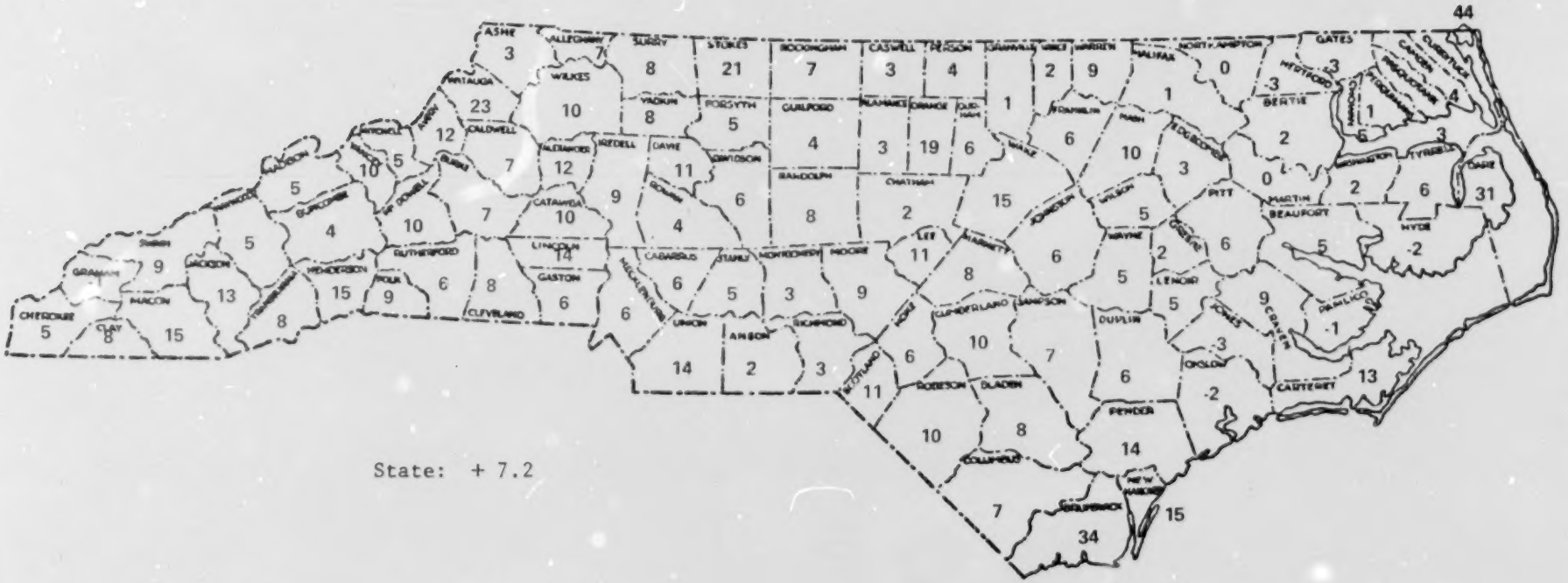
It is possible, then, to have either an increase or decrease in population while net out-migration is occurring.

Population Growth in North Carolina Counties: 1970-1975

During the 1960 to 1970 decade, 38 of North Carolina's 100 counties lost population. Between 1970 and 1975, only 8 counties lost population (Table 1). In fact, 33 of the 38 counties which lost population from 1960 to 1970 were estimated to be either stable or growing. Thus, only 5 of the 38 counties which lost population in the previous decade were estimated to be still losing. Perhaps even more significant is the fact that the five counties with the largest population losses in the past decade either are losing population at a much reduced rate (Jones and Northampton) or are among those now gaining in population (Bertie, Tyrrell and Warren). Each of these counties lost more than 10 percent of their population during the 1960's. It would seem reasonable to suggest that the large volume of out-migration has been significantly reduced in these counties. In contrast, three counties that experienced growth in the 1960 to 1970 decade are estimated to be losing population between 1970 and 1975. These counties are Graham, Hertford, and Onslow.

Estimates of percentage change in the population of the counties of North Carolina for the period 1970 to 1975 are presented in Figure 1. Of the 100 counties in the state, 92 showed an increase and 8 lost population. The largest loss in relative (-3.0 percent) numbers occurred in Gates and Hertford Counties. The largest loss in absolute (-1,800) numbers occurred in Onslow County. None of the metropolitan counties lost population in this time period.

FIGURE 1. ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1970 to 1975.
(Percentages have been rounded off. For detailed data, see Table 1.)



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. Series P-26, No. 75-33, June, 1976.

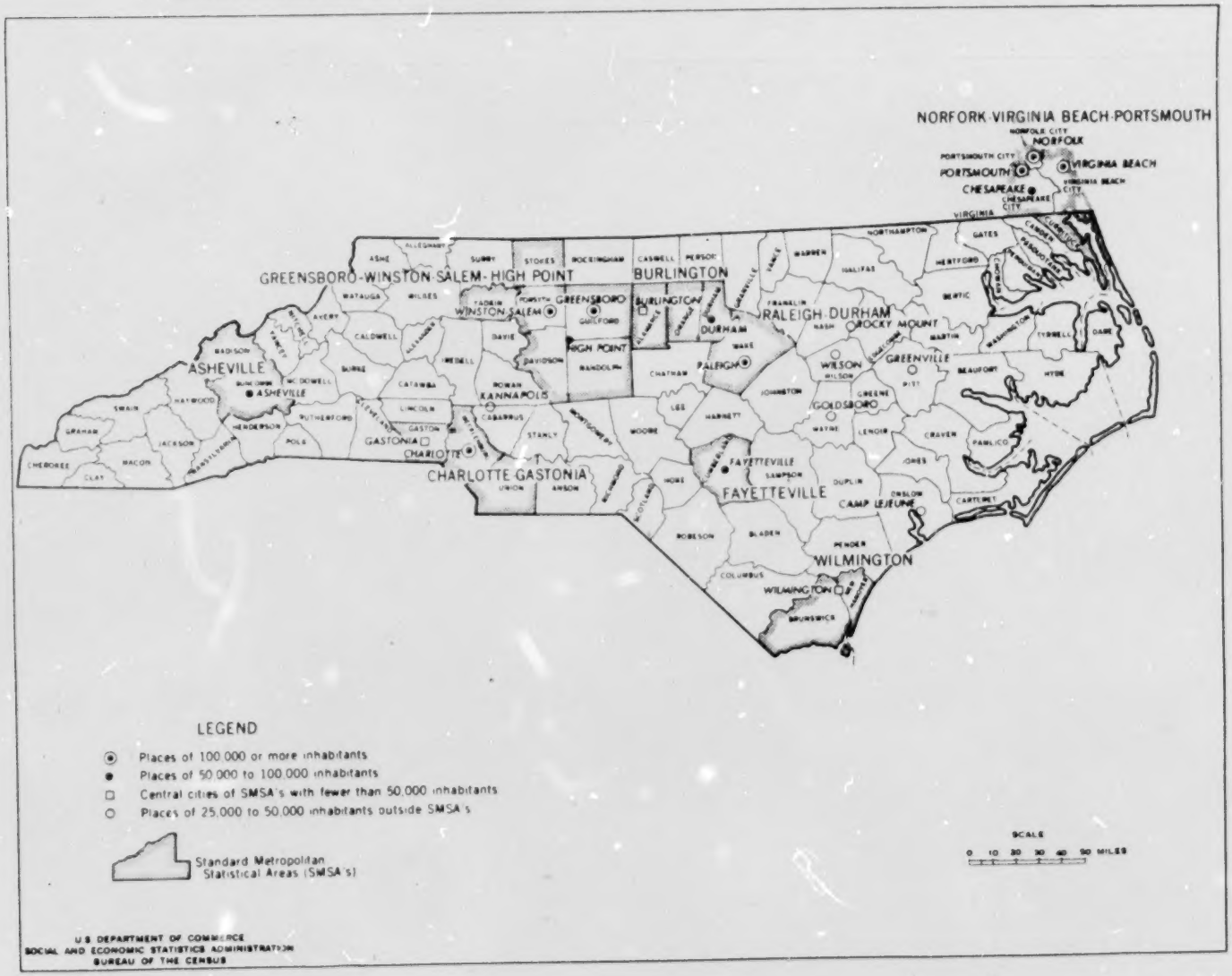
All but one of the counties which lost population were located in the Eastern section of the state. Graham County is the exception and it is located in the Western section of the state. Most of these counties have substantial rural populations. The total loss in these counties amounted to 3,400 persons, or about 1.8 percent of their combined 1970 population.

The counties growing most rapidly were Brunswick, Currituck, Dare, Stokes and Watauga. Each of these counties increased by 20 percent or more and all but Watauga and Stokes Counties are located along the coast. Of these five counties, only Brunswick and Watauga approximate that extent of growth during the 1960's. Currituck County has been added to the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Virginia-N.C. metropolitan area and Stokes County to the Greensboro -- Winston-Salem -- High Point, N.C. metropolitan center. Each of these counties would thus contribute to the change in population in these centers.

Some other changes in the metropolitan areas in the state have occurred. Gaston County has been added to the former Charlotte metropolitan area and is now called the Charlotte-Gastonia SMSA. Davidson County also has been added to the Greensboro -- Winston-Salem -- High Point, N. C. metropolitan center. Durham, Orange and Wake Counties have been merged to form the Raleigh-Durham, N. C. metropolitan center. In the 1970 census, Raleigh (Wake County) and Durham (Durham and Orange Counties) were treated as separate SMSA's. Madison County has become part of the Asheville metropolitan area. Finally, the state now has a newly created Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Burlington, located in Alamance County (see Figure 2).

Perhaps a few additional comments are necessary given the patterns of out-migration from many of the counties in past decades. Of the

FIGURE 2. COUNTIES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED PLACES: NORTH CAROLINA



100 counties, only 30 had a net migration gain during the 1960 to 1970 decade while 75 experienced a net gain during the 1970 to 1975 period. Of the counties having migration losses during both time periods, eight had losses of 20 percent or more in the decade of the sixties, but none had losses as great in the 1970 to 1975 period. The counties losing most heavily by migration in the time periods under consideration were:

1960 to 1970*		1970 to 1975	
Warren	-26.4	Onslow	-13.3
Bertie	-25.4	Hertford	- 6.1
Greene	-22.4	Johnston	- 5.8
Jones	-21.5	Gates	- 4.4
Halifax	-21.0	Graham	- 4.4
Robeson	-20.7	Martin	- 3.5
Northampton	-20.3	Pamlico	- 2.8
Tyrrell	-20.3	Northampton	- 2.7
Martin	-19.9	Hyde	- 2.6
Swain	-18.3	Halifax	- 2.3
Yancey	-18.3		

None of the above counties has any urbanized areas and each is predominantly rural. Only 3 of the counties have remained in the top 10 over the two time periods, but the rate of net out-migration for each has decreased significantly. The high rate of out-migration from Onslow County likely reflects cut-backs in military personnel following the termination of the Vietnam conflict.

The 10 counties gaining most by migration were:

1960 to 1970*		1970 to 1975	
Watauga	+22.8	Currituck	+42.1
Wake	+19.8	Dare	+28.4
Orange	+17.8	Brunswick	+27.4
Cumberland	+14.3	Watauga	+19.3
Mecklenburg	+14.2	Stokes	+15.7
Jackson	+12.7	Orange	+14.3
Alexander	+12.4	Macon	+14.0
Randolph	+11.1	Henderson	+12.5
Dare	+10.4	Pender	+10.9
Henderson	+ 9.5	New Hanover	+10.8

*Source: William B. Clifford and A. Clarke Davis. "Population Change for North Carolina and North Carolina Counties, 1950-1960 and 1960-1970: Estimates of Net Migration and Natural Increase." Department of Sociology and Anthropology Progress Report SOC 54, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, 1971

Many of these counties have substantial urban populations. In the 1960 to 1970 period the three counties gaining most by migration are locations of a university and/or industrial complex. All three of the counties gaining most by migration in the period 1970 to 1975 are located along the coast and two--Currituck and Brunswick--are included in metropolitan centers. It is also significant that all three are resort areas.

Population Growth in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Over the last several decades there was a massive migration of people from rural to urban areas of the country. By around 1965, much of the potential for such migration had passed. Since 1970, nonmetropolitan areas have begun to gain population as well as experience net in-migration. In addition, the growth rate was higher in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas for the 1970 to 1975 period.

The extent of population growth for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is shown for the South in Table 2. The metropolitan population refers to counties with an urban place of 50,000 or more people, including adjacent counties which are linked with the city socially and economically and are metropolitan in character. For instance, the Wilmington metropolitan area includes Brunswick and New Hanover Counties.

For the entire 17-state Southern region, metropolitan areas grew by 9.3 percent from 1970 to 1975. Nonmetropolitan areas in the region grew by 6.9 percent during this time period. Both metropolitan and non-metropolitan growth in the South were above the corresponding national averages. In the nation, metropolitan areas increased by 4.1 percent and nonmetropolitan areas grew by 6.6 percent.

Total population growth in North Carolina was above the national level but below the regional level from 1970 to 1975. The metropolitan areas in

North Carolina grew more rapidly than nonmetropolitan areas, a pattern similar to the region but slightly below the regional level. The 19 metropolitan counties in the state were estimated to have gained 8.1 percent in their population during this interval while nonmetropolitan counties gained by 6.4 percent (Table 2).

The nonmetropolitan counties have been classified as those adjacent to metropolitan areas and those which are not adjacent, to determine whether growth in nonmetropolitan areas represents suburban spillover. For the entire Southern region, nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to urban centers increased more rapidly than nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to urban centers, 8.0 percent compared to 5.8 percent. The growth in nonadjacent counties, many of which are beyond effective commuter zones, represents more than urban expansion. However, the growth in nonadjacent counties does not reach the level of growth either in metropolitan areas or in adjacent nonmetropolitan counties.

The trends for North Carolina are comparable to those of the region. While the rate of growth in metropolitan areas in North Carolina was greater, both the adjacent and nonadjacent nonmetropolitan counties experienced growth. Adjacent counties grew by 7.3 percent, somewhat above the 5.6 percent in nonadjacent counties.

The nature of changes in the growth pattern of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas may be illustrated by estimates of net migration. The Southern region gained slightly over two million people through net in-migration between 1970 and 1975. That is, the balance between people leaving and those moving in amounted to a net gain of 2,623,000 people. This is in contrast to a net gain of 590,000 during the entire preceding decade. This shift is a result of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan

areas experiencing net in-migration. During the five-year period for which information is available, the Southern metropolitan areas gained 1,835,000 persons through in-migration. Since 1970, metropolitan areas in the region have shifted from an annual gain of approximately 249,000 to an annual gain of 367,000 persons.

In nonmetropolitan areas, a rather startling change has occurred. In the decade of the sixties, nonmetropolitan areas of the Southern region lost an average of just over 190,000 people a year. This annual loss has changed to a net increase of nearly 158,000 persons on the average since 1970, a population shift of some significance.

North Carolina lost 94,000 residents through out-migration during the 1960 to 1970 decade. Out-migration from nonmetropolitan areas was responsible for this loss since metropolitan areas experienced net in-migration. While metropolitan areas have continued to gain since 1970, nonmetropolitan areas in the State of North Carolina have shifted from a pattern of loss to one of gain in the last five years. Nonmetropolitan areas in the state have shown a small increase of 12,400 persons annually. When compared to the average annual loss of 23,000 during the past decade, this modest increase represents a shift of 35,400 people annually. Moreover, this shift has resulted in a major reversal of the long term trend of loss of people through net out-migration from the state. In the last five years, North Carolina has experienced a net gain of 139,000 people. Whether these trends will continue for some time cannot be answered at present, however, several conditions suggest that it will continue in the immediate future.

Factors Affecting the Change

Many reasons have been advanced to account for the recent population growth in nonmetropolitan areas. Calvin Beale, a demographer with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, suggests several factors which have contributed to this reversal of trend in a publication entitled, "The Revival of Population Growth in Nonmetropolitan America." The most important of these will be considered here.

The emergence of retirement and recreation areas has attracted many retired persons to rural areas. The most rapidly growing category of nonmetropolitan counties are those which attracted large numbers of elderly during the past decade. For example, Currituck and Dare Counties are two of the most rapidly growing counties in North Carolina since 1970 and both have large percentages of persons 65 and over. Moreover, the growth in these counties is almost entirely the result of in-migration since annual births and deaths are nearly equal and thus offset each other. Growth in retirement and recreation counties may also stimulate in-migration of younger people due to increased economic activity and the demand for services.

Decentralization of manufacturing, and, since 1970, the increase in employment in trade and service producing industries has improved the capability of rural areas to retain as well as attract people. This has been particularly evident in nonmetropolitan areas of the South.

Another factor contributing to the change in nonmetropolitan areas is the growth of state colleges, universities, junior colleges, and vocational-technical schools. Beale indicated that more than 150 nonmetropolitan counties added these facilities during the decade of the

sixties. Counties containing such facilites are not expected to lose population, even though enrollments may decline in the future due to the smaller birth cohorts of the 1960's. The development of educational facilities have permitted people to attend local schools rather than going elsewhere and have made the area itself more desirable to industry.

A factor becoming of increased importance is where people would choose to live. In the past few years national opinion polls have shown that many residents of large urban centers say their ideal place of residence would be in a small town or rural area, but one which is in commuting distance of a metropolitan area. A study of goals and needs among North Carolineans conducted by James Christenson of North Carolina State University revealed similar attitudes. Most (79 percent of the statewide respondents) prefer to live in nonmetropolitan areas; yet, few (17 percent) want to live more than a 15 minute drive from a city. Apparently the people of North Carolina want the services of a city and the spaciousness of the country. This may be reflected in the growth pattern in the adjacent nonmetropolitan counties in the state as evident in the data presented earlier.

Summary

It is apparent from the data presented that in the time period reviewed an important variation occurred in the pattern of population change in North Carolina. As noted previously, th. state's population grew at a faster rate during the period of 1970 to 1975 than it had in the previous decade. This growth pattern occurred despite the continued reductions in number of births. A smaller number of births would have slowed growth had it not been for the reversal of the long term pattern of net out-migration from the state. This important shift in the pattern of migration accounts for the increase in the rate of growth.

Similar trends may be emerging for many of the counties in the state. The data reveal more counties had relative increases higher than that for the state during the 1970 to 1975 period than was the case for the 1960 to 1970 decade--41 counties as compared with 31. Nevertheless, most of the growth in the population of the state came from counties with relative increases less than the average for the state. A parallel situation may be seen in counties experiencing net out-migration. During the decade of the sixties 70 out of 100 counties experienced net out-migration. In the 1970 to 1975 period this was evident in only 25 of the counties. Perhaps even more striking is the fact that in the decade of the sixties 38 of the 70 counties which experienced net out-migration also had a net loss of population whereas in the period 1970 to 1975 only 8 of the 25 counties experienced both net out-migration and net population declines.

It would seem reasonable to say that growth in nonmetropolitan areas has been a manifestation of change in both urban and rural areas. The

retention and attraction of people to rural areas has been influenced by decentralization of manufacturing and trade, development of retirement and recreational areas and the growth of educational institutions of various types. Furthermore, the slowing of outmigration from largely agricultural counties and from counties with relatively sizeable black populations, especially in the South, has resulted in a major change in the pattern of regional growth. An increased awareness of the problems of cities, unemployment and residential preferences also have affected this change.

Predictions about future trends are difficult to make, and population experts exhibit caution when making them. However, it would seem reasonable to say that the metropolitan centers of the Southern region and in North Carolina will continue to grow, even though many of these centers in other regions of the country are losing population. Moreover, given the change in the factors discussed above, it would seem reasonable to suggest that nonmetropolitan areas will continue to increase.

TABLE 1. COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE RESIDENT POPULATION AND NET MIGRATION, BY COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA: 1970 to 1975

County	Population Count		Net Change 1970 to 1975		Components of Change 1970 to 1975			
	July 1, 1975	April 1, 1970	Amount	Rate	Births	Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
State total	5,451,000	5,084,411	367,000	7.2	470,000	243,000	139,000	2.7
Alamance	99,400	96,50[illegible]	2,900	3.0	7,600	4,500	-200	-0.2
Alexander	21,800	19,46[illegible]	2,300	12.0	1,900	900	1,300	6.9
Alleghany	8,700	8,134	500	6.5	700	500	400	5.0
Anson	24,000	23,488	500	2.3	2,200	1,400	-300	-1.3
Ashe	20,100	19,571	500	2.7	1,500	1,100	100	0.5
Avery	14,100	12,655	1,500	11.5	1,200	700	1,000	7.9
Beaufort	37,800	35,980	1,800	5.0	3,300	2,300	800	2.3
Bertie	20,900	20,528	400	1.8	1,800	1,400	(Z)	-0.1
Bladen	28,500	26,477	2,000	7.6	2,500	1,600	1,100	4.2
Brunswick	32,600	24,223	8,300	34.4	2,900	1,200	6,600	27.4
Buncombe	151,000	145,056	6,000	4.1	11,200	8,400	3,200	2.2
Burke	64,700	60,364	4,400	7.2	5,400	2,500	1,500	2.5
Cabarrus	79,100	74,629	4,500	6.0	6,200	3,600	1,800	2.5
Caldwell	60,700	56,699	4,000	7.1	5,700	2,500	800	1.4
Camden	5,700	5,453	200	4.2	400	300	100	1.7
Carteret	35,800	31,603	4,200	13.2	3,100	1,700	2,800	8.7
Caswell	19,500	19,055	500	2.6	1,600	900	-100	-0.7
Catawba	100,000	90,873	9,100	10.0	8,500	3,900	4,500	4.9
Chatham	30,300	29,554	700	2.4	2,300	1,500	(Z)	-0.1
Cherokee	17,100	16,330	700	4.5	1,400	1,000	200	1.5
Chowan	11,300	10,764	500	4.7	[illegible]00	600	200	1.7
Clay	5,600	5,180	400	8.2	[illegible]00	300	300	6.2
Cleveland	78,100	72,556	5,600	7.7	7,000	3,600	2,200	3.0
Columbus	50,300	46,937	3,300	7.1	4,500	2,600	1,400	3.1
Craven	68,200	62,554	5,700	9.1	7,900	2,600	400	[illegible].6
Cumberland	232,900	212,042	20,800	9.8	26,900	6,200	100	(Z)
Currituck	10,000	6,976	3,100	43.9	600	500	2,900	42.1
Dare	9,100	6,995	2,200	30.8	600	400	2,000	28.4
Davidson	101,000	95,627	5,300	5.6	8,400	4,000	900	1.0
Davie	21,000	18,855	2,100	11.4	1,700	900	1,400	7.2

TABLE 1. (Continued)

County	Population Count July 1, 1975	Population Count April 1, 1970	Net Change 1970 to 1975 Amount	Net Change 1970 to 1975 Rate	Components of Change 1970 to 1975 Births	Components of Change 1970 to 1975 Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
Duplin	40,400	38,015	2,300	6.1	3,500	2,100	900	2.5
Durham	140,800	132,681	8,100	6.1	11,200	6,300	3,200	2.4
Edgecombe	53,900	52,341	1,500	2.9	4,800	2,800	-500	-0.9
Forsyth	226,100	215,118	11,000	5.1	18,000	10,000	3,000	1.4
Franklin	28,400	26,820	1,600	5.8	2,000	1,500	1,000	3.7
Gaston	157,000	148,415	8,600	5.8	14,900	6,700	400	0.3
Gates	8,300	8,524	-300	-3.0	600	500	-400	-4.4
Graham	6,500	6,562	-100	-1.0	500	300	-300	-4.4
Granville	32,900	32,762	100	0.5	2,500	1,700	-700	-2.1
Greene	15,200	14,967	200	1.6	1,100	700	-200	-1.6
Guilford	300,500	288,645	11,900	4.1	23,900	12,700	700	0.2
Halifax	55,100	54,354	700	1.4	5,100	3,000	-1,300	-2.3
Harnett	53,700	49,667	4,100	8.2	5,100	2,700	1,700	3.4
Haywood	43,900	41,710	2,200	5.3	3,300	2,100	1,000	2.4
Henderson	49,100	42,804	6,300	14.8	3,500	2,600	5,300	12.5
Hertford	23,700	24,439	-700	-3.0	2,000	1,200	-1,500	-6.1
Hoke	17,300	16,436	900	5.5	1,900	800	-300	-1.7
Hyde	5,500	5,571	-100	-1.7	400	400	-100	-2.6
Iredell	78,400	72,197	6,200	8.6	6,400	3,600	3,500	4.8
Jackson	24,500	21,593	2,900	13.3	1,600	1,000	2,200	10.2
Johnston	65,600	61,737	3,900	6.2	5,400	3,600	2,000	3.3
Jones	9,500	9,779	-300	-2.6	800	500	-600	-5.8
Lee	33,900	30,467	3,400	11.3	3,000	1,700	2,100	7.0
Lenoir	58,000	55,204	2,800	5.1	5,100	2,700	400	0.7
Lincoln	37,300	32,682	4,600	14.2	3,200	1,600	3,100	9.4
McDowell	33,800	30,648	3,100	10.2	2,900	1,500	1,600	5.4
Macon	18,200	15,788	2,400	15.4	1,100	900	2,200	14.0
Madison	16,900	16,003	900	5.4	1,100	900	600	4.0
Martin	24,800	24,730	(Z)	0.2	2,300	1,400	-900	-3.5
Mecklenburg	375,000	354,656	20,300	5.7	32,700	14,500	2,200	0.6
Mitchell	14,100	13,447	600	4.7	1,000	700	400	2.7
Montgomery	19,900	19,267	600	3.3	1,800	1,200	(Z)	-0.2
Moore	42,600	39,048	3,500	9.0	3,500	2,300	2,400	6.1
Nash	64,700	59,122	5,600	9.5	5,400	3,200	3,500	5.9
New Hanover	95,700	82,996	12,700	15.3	8,200	4,400	9,000	10.8

TABLE 1. (Continued)

County	Population Count		Net Change 1970 to 1975		Components of Change 1970 to 1975			
	July 1, 1975	April 1, 1970	Amount	Rate	Births	Deaths	Net Migration Amount	Net Migration Rate
Northampton	23,100	23,099	(Z)	-0.2	2,000	1,400	-600	-2.7
Onslow	101,300	103,126	-1,800	-1.8	14,200	2,300	-13,700	-13.3
Orange	68,600	57,567	11,000	19.1	4,600	1,900	8,200	14.3
Pamlico	9,400	9,467	-100	-0.7	700	500	-300	-2.8
Pasquotank	27,600	26,824	800	3.0	2,200	1,500	100	0.2
Pender	20,700	18,149	2,500	14.0	1,600	1,000	2,000	10.9
Perquimans	8,400	8,351	100	1.1	600	500	(Z)	0.2
Person	26,800	25,914	900	3.6	2,400	1,300	-100	-0.5
Pitt	78,300	73,900	4,400	5.9	6,600	3,600	1,300	1.8
Polk	12,700	11,735	1,000	8.5	800	800	1,000	8.3
Randolph	82,200	76,358	5,900	7.7	6,600	3,400	2,700	3.5
Richmond	40,900	39,889	1,000	2.5	3,900	2,400	-500	-1.3
Robeson	93,700	84,842	8,800	10.4	11,200	4,600	2,200	2.6
Rockingham	77,500	72,402	5,100	7.0	6,800	4,100	2,300	3.2
Rowan	93,600	90,035	3,600	4.0	6,900	4,500	1,200	1.3
Rutherford	50,200	47,337	2,900	6.1	4,200	2,500	1,300	2.7
Sampson	48,100	44,954	3,200	7.0	3,900	2,600	1,800	4.0
Scotland	30,000	26,929	3,000	11.3	3,200	1,500	1,300	4.8
Stanly	44,800	42,822	2,000	4.6	3,600	2,300	700	1.7
Stokes	28,700	23,782	4,900	20.5	2,300	1,100	3,700	15.7
Surry	55,400	51,415	4,000	7.8	4,600	2,600	2,000	3.9
Swain	9,600	8,835	800	9.1	900	500	400	4.9
Transylvania	21,300	19,713	1,500	7.8	1,600	800	800	3.9
Tyrrell	4,100	3,806	200	6.4	300	300	200	6.5
Union	62,500	54,714	7,800	14.2	5,600	2,500	4,700	8.6
Vance	33,500	32,691	800	2.4	3,200	1,800	-600	-2.0
Wake	263,800	229,006	34,800	15.2	19,900	9,100	24,000	10.5
Warren	16,600	15,340	1,300	8.5	1,200	1,000	1,100	7.4
Washington	14,200	14,038	200	1.5	1,300	700	-400	-2.6
Watauga	28,800	23,404	5,400	23.1	1,900	1,000	4,500	19.3
Wayne	89,800	85,408	4,400	5.2	8,800	5,300	-600	-0.8
Wilkes	54,300	49,524	4,700	9.6	4,500	2,300	2,500	5.1
Wilson	60,100	57,486	2,600	4.5	5,200	3,300	600	1.1
Yadkin	26,600	24,599	2,000	8.0	1,900	1,100	1,200	4.9
Yancey	13,900	12,629	1,200	9.7	1,000	700	900	7.3

Z Less than 50 persons or less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. Series P-26, No. 75-33, June, 1976.

TABLE 2. Population Change and Net Migration by Metropolitan Residence, United States, Southern Region and Southern States: 1970 to 1975. (Population and net migration figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without adjustment to group totals.)

	United States	Southern Total	Del.	Md.	D.C.	Va.	W.Va.	N.C.
POPULATION								
Total								
1975	213,053	68,102	579	4,098	716	4,966	1,803	5,451
1970	203,304	62,812	548	3,924	757	4,651	1,744	5,084
Pct. change 1970-75	4.8	8.4	5.7	4.4	-5.4	6.8	3.4	7.2
Metropolitan[1]								
1975	155,037	43,023	399	3,494	716	3,261	665	2,471
1970	148,881	39,350	386	3,357	757	3,073	664	2,285
Pct. change 1970-75	4.1	9.3	3.4	4.1	-5.4	6.1	.1	8.1
Nonmetropolitan								
1975	58,016	25,079	180	604	-	1,705	1,138	2,980
1970	54,424	23,462	162	567	-	1,579	1,080	2,799
Pct. change 1970-75	6.6	6.9	10.9	6.4	-	8.0	5.4	6.4
Nonmetro adjacent Counties[2]								
1975	30,074	12,578	92	209	-	758	387	1,535
1970	28,033	11,642	82	188	-	707	363	1,431
Pct. change 1970-75	7.3	8.0	11.9	11.3	-	7.2	6.5	7.3
Nonmetro nonadjacent Counties								
1975	27,942	12,501	88	395	-	948	751	1,445
1970	26,391	11,819	80	380	-	871	717	1,369
Pct. change 1970-75	5.9	5.8	10.0	4.0	-	8.7	4.8	5.6
NET MIGRATION								
Total								
1970-75	2,466	2,623	10	38	-61	126	11	139
1960-70	3,001	590	38	385	-100	141	-265	-94
Metropolitan[1]								
1970-75	625	1,835	-1	14	-61	43	-17	77
1960-70	5,997	2,494	36	384	-100	257	-77	135
Nonmetropolitan								
1970-75	1,841	788	11	24	-	83	28	62
1960-70	-2,996	-1,904	2	1	-	-117	-188	-230

TABLE 2. (Continued)

	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.
POPULATION							
Total							
1975	2,818	4,926	8,346	3,396	4,188	3,614	2,346
1970	2,591	4,588	6,791	3,221	3,926	3,444	2,217
Pct. change 1970-75	8.8	7.4	22.9	5.4	6.7	4.9	5.8
Metropolitan[1]							
1975	1,363	2,803	6,982	1,572	2,504	2,226	510
1970	1,223	2,594	5,711	1,511	2,365	2,129	455
Pct. change 1970-75	11.8	8.0	22.2	4.0	5.9	4.6	12.2
Nonmetropolitan							
1975	1,455	2,124	1,364	1,824	1,684	1,388	1,836
1970	1,367	1,994	1,080	1,710	1,561	1,316	1,762
Pct. change 1970-75	6.4	6.5	26.3	6.7	7.9	5.5	4.3
Nonmetro adjacent counties[2]							
1975	899	909	977	580	963	868	431
1970	847	846	764	550	884	804	398
Pct. change 1970-75	6.2	7.5	28.0	5.3	8.9	7.9	8.3
Nonmetro nonadjacent counties							
1975	556	1,214	387	1,245	721	521	1,405
1970	521	1,148	317	1,160	677	511	1,364
Pct. change 1970-75	6.7	5.8	22.2	7.3	6.5	1.8	3.0
NET MIGRATION							
Total							
1970-75	89	98	1,404	56	115	22	11
1960-70	-149	51	1,326	-153	-45	-233	-267
Metropolitan[1]							
1970-75	71	58	1,152	-2	31	9	26
1960-70	26	204	1,205	25	5	-114	1
Nonmetropolitan							
1970-75	18	40	252	58	84	13	-15
1960-70	-175	-153	121	-178	-50	-119	-266

TABLE 2. (Continued)

	Ark.	La.	Okla.	Tex.
POPULATION				
Total				
1975	2,116	3,791	2,712	12,236
1970	1,923	3,642	2,559	11,199
Pct. change 1970-75	10.0	4.1	6.0	9.3
Metropolitan[1]				
1975	686	2,389	1,503	9,480
1970	606	2,260	1,412	8,563
Pct. change 1970-75	13.2	5.7	6.5	10.7
Nonmetropolitan				
1975	1,430	1,402	1,209	2,756
1970	1,317	1,382	1,148	2,636
Pct. change 1970-75	8.6	1.4	5.3	4.5
Nonmetro adjacent counties[2]				
1975	581	1,050	666	1,674
1970	537	1,028	619	1,595
Pct. change 1970-75	8.2	2.1	7.8	5.0
Nonmetro nonadjacent counties				
1975	849	353	543	1,081
1970	781	354	529	1,041
Pct. change 1970-75	8.8	-.5	2.7	3.9
NET MIGRATION				
Total				
1970-75	125	-37	67	410
1960-70	-71	-132	13	146
Metropolitan[1]				
1970-75	48	8	21	357
1960-70	24	-34	79	440
Nonmetropolitan				
1970-75	77	-45	46	53
1960-70	-95	-98	-66	-294

[1]Metropolitan status as of 1974.

[2]Nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Compiled by Population Studies Group, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.